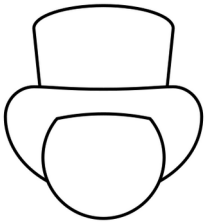
What in the World?

By Deluxe

You can’t make this up



2025

CHAPTER 0
Introduction

This is a collection of questions, ideas, facts, and arguments, laid out in a structured fashion to ponder on what is known, can be known, might be possible to know, might not be possible to know, and can't be known. It is not meant to upset anyone or challenge anyone or anything but the absolute knowable truth.

CHAPTER 1
The Natural Forces

If there's anything I could say about the natural forces, it's that they are fundamentally creative. They take the cosmic soup that is out there and harmonize it into galaxies, stars, planets, and all the life that has ever been until we reach something as intricate as the human brain. A brain attached to senses that a supposed soul, a mysterious sentience, can be placed into to observe itself, its surroundings, and act within the environment. That's what I would call *astonishing* creativity. Given how hard it is to create anything and how easy it is to destroy, the universe seems to have no trouble at all creating entirely new worlds and keeping them interesting. It does so constantly and automatically, it's guaranteed to happen.

Biological life seems to be the most complex part of the universe. As you go down the structure of the apparent material world from the human scale, you will find systems that become simpler and simpler, through the biological machines, the enzymes, the basic chemistry, till you reach the true stable core, the chemical element - of which, the proton is the only truly stable material particle freely positionable and ever-lasting. The pinnacle of constructive simplicity. However, going up from the human scale, through the planets, the stars, the galaxies, we find ourselves again on a march towards simplicity, mere gravitational interaction. It starts at the proton, ends in loose attractive interactions between bodies of incomprehensible size, and somehow awareness is found in the middle.

If we go larger in size, we can't seem to know what is there and speculation starts to take off. Nothing but space, a boundary of space, just more galaxies, multiverses, parallel universes, spacial loopbacks of various suggested shapes. It all gets pretty wild very quickly when we're in the realm of pure speculation. That does tell us something about the human mind. When there's an area of pure theory, anything is somehow possible. Things utterly disconnected from one another or in complete disregard of any patterns in the known universe. The only thing that is rarely considered - if ever - is anything other than yet another physical reality. While humans can speculate wildly, the proposed ideas are most always subtly reflective of the limitations of any one's imagination or even human imagination as a whole.

The same is true if we go down in size. Once we reach the proton, we're at an absolute limit of physical stability and currently our only way to look beyond this is to observe the chaotic mess of cloud chamber images. Consequences of things colliding, fragmenting and apparently converting. This is thus where our ability to constructively observe the universe ends and theory starts to take off again. Suddenly our models start taking on ever more complex forms as we read deeper and deeper into the mess observed in the pictures. Quarks, Leptons, Mesons, Bosons, perhaps even Gravitons, all with various sizes, weights, and charges, most of which aren't even remotely stable except for the electrons, first generation quarks, and the 'zero-mass particles' (the supposed 'Photons' and 'Gluons'). But electrons can only be isolated in a vacuum. They are non-material. Once they collide with anything, reactions take place instead of, say, a build up of dust. As for the quarks, though

appearing stable, they *can* still decay into their other counterpart and vice versa - *but only sometimes*... When they decay, they spawn with it an electron or positron, and even a so-called 'neutrino'. Interestingly enough, these newly appearing particles are never considered as pieces that made up the former whole in the same way this is done for protons and neutrons. Then there is the so-called 'Photon', existing in a strange particle/wave duality. Sometimes appearing as one, sometimes as the other, and yet ought to still be non-material, being light after all. Recently the 'Gluons' have also been added to the pieces that make up the protons and neutrons, instead of those just being bondings of 3 quarks, making the supposed 'composite particles', or Baryons, even more complicated. All these particles has people guessing what defines a particle to begin with, spawning ever wilder ideas such as 'string theory' - where each fundamental particle is a strange small string with a frequency. ...or something. It's a whole party of complex relations. Wild theories once again. Or is it? Since no one has ever proven that creating a proton from quarks is possible, who's to say that it is? The only thing that has actually been observed is things falling apart. Explosions, fragmentations of matter. What if this is all it is? Just background noise? Are we just naming shades of gray of the static on a CRT screen and pretending to have discovered new fundamental constructive principles of the universe? To me it all seems to be a consequential mess. A curiosity at best and not the true foundational nature. Mere coincidental psuedo-stable effects that mimic the behavior of the one true proton. The wildness of the theories is definitely a sign that speculation is getting the best of people.

As for what the fundamental stable structure actually looks like, I could only say that it must be one of pure fields - or better yet, just one field. One where matter is nothing more than 'light' being of such high frequency that it becomes attracted to itself. The positive and negative of a neutral wave close enough together to start spinning. This of course all happening at the speed of light, producing a 'particle' freely positionable in space. Evidence for this structure is found at a higher level in nature, in the atmospheres of planets. Hurricanes are nothing more than a state of the atmosphere that happens to have a stable spin. They could be viewed as particles in a field, spinning in a medium, hurricanes in the atmosphere. In terms of the field, I can only make out two kinds of rotation: a polarized one, flat. It would have a ring-like shape. Flipping it upside down would have it spin in the other direction. It would be unstable given the smallest nudge would interfere with its flat rotation. This must therefore be the neutron; and an unpolarized one, a 3-dimensional rotation. This one would be stable. Protecting itself on all sides, there is no way into this ball-like structure. It would have a guaranteed shape. Flipping it upside down produces the exact same structure, albeit created while moving in the other direction. It must therefore be the proton.

The structure of the proton would be the only one of true interest as it is the stable basis of the entire material universe. Its structure contains the secret to the mastery of all other things, even how it stabilizes the neutron. From the top or bottom it would appear much like the common flower pattern, as can be clearly seen in sunflowers, many a cacti, magnetic poles under a ferrocell, and sometimes from the noses of birds

in the pattern of the feathers (the Kea, Nestor notabilis, being one of the most noticeable). It's the deepest structure that repeats itself over and over all the way up to the spiraling galaxies. Though, most everything at a higher level does present it as a flat disc. A slice or top down view, a kind of 2-dimensional projection of the 3-dimensional structure. Anything higher up than the base proton deals with too much variability to ever truly be completely stable. The slightest nudge and it's off balance again. The only example I know where the volume of this structure is expressed in some way is in palm trees, the denser the better.

By spinning so incredibly fast, the positive and negative forces would create a signature that might as well be accepted as static. The likes repelling, opposites attracting, field pressure mediation, leading to specific relations with other such particles at various distances from the core. It could therefore be represented with a kind of wave function, going through intervals of positive and negative charge, attractive and repulsive force, which starts exceptionally intense and grows progressively weaker as you move further from the center. Starting at the strong force, through the weak force, chemical binding, matter states, and eventually gravitation presenting itself at the very end, with what is left of the impact of the fundamental force. The most intense interaction, the strong force, making it possible to combine cores with other cores, creating new elements, each providing a unique signature leading to differing ways each chemical element behaves.

This simple and absolute structure would give rise to everything there has ever been and will be. It is all created from the bottom up. This is in direct contrast to everything that we do. We work in reverse, from the human scale down. We must figure out the structure hiding beneath. Even if we compound centuries of theoretical works and mathematical formulas, all by the greatest minds there have ever been, we're still stuck with abstract descriptions of reality. If we use this knowledge to simulate nature with computers, everything again shows us it's done in reverse. In the real world, you start with darkness and bring in the light. In computers you start with unlit textures, max brightness, and darken them with descriptively named 'shaders'. In the computer a shadow is introduced to a scene as 'a thing', but a shadow in reality isn't 'a thing', it's the absence of something. Even if we take the more sophisticated technology known as ray-tracing, we are still tracing the 'rays' from the eye back to the light source, again reversed. The world is translated around the camera, objects start with no physical properties. Everything is fundamentally flawed. All the intelligent work done by all those great minds now shows up reduced to what it is, a cheap copy. A meagre imitation of the apparent. Even one of the latest technologies, the ironically named 'artificial intelligence' (AI), the one that was supposedly meant to solve all problems, still has not solved this problem of the reversed approach - or any problem for that matter. It has instead left us with an even more potent and chaotic tool of top-down simulation leading to clunky, unsettling, washed out, smooth-brained, and downright offensive copies of what the universe creates effortlessly. It is mere mockery at this point. Like drawing a mustache on the Mona Lisa. Sometimes it even leads to utter hellspawn

imagery. Only with lots of tweaking, lots of input on the part of the user, or the use of carefully distilled models with a handful of presets, can this over-muscled spiritless horse be guided towards an image that is pleasant to look at.

We do gain some insight into the quality of this world compared to all that could have theoretically existed, had it been without the guiding harmonizing force we know. The amount of potential wrongs will always be greater than the potential rights. Looking at some of the nightmare-inducing horrors, downright terrors created by AI in its attempts to duplicate reality, for something supposedly random, life really is quite comfortable.

CHAPTER 2
The Afterlife

As of yet, nobody alive can truly know what happens when a person dies. Does life just stop? Do they get born anew somewhere else? There are however a few concepts we can think of that could possibly be the real answer.

The most absolute of which is "nothingness eternal". You will only live once and after that it's lights out forever. Be happy (or sad, depending...) that you got to live at all. There really isn't much more to say about this one, though we can still try to find its validity in nature. With nature being so creative, death is also creative - it feeds new creation. People that live with the belief of 'nothingness eternal' as the true answer to the question of death however tend to come only in 2 extremes. One lives based on an internal personal morality claimed to be the same for everyone, while the other stops caring about anything and everything all together, 'partying' their life away into a spiral of ever more hollowing hedonism. The latter one sadly dominating the behavioral makeup of these people. STDs, drunk driving, violent drug-induced outbursts, accidental unwanted and then neglected children. With how destructive the "You Only Live Once" mentality has been, I do not see nature's sign of approval anywhere on this.

While still perfectly reasonable as a possibility, this one does seem to lack a certain character of recurrence and strife to harmonize otherwise found in nature. With everything coming and going in cycles, who's to say 'a soul' is only aware once?

Nobody can truly know this. With everything ever otherwise refining, why do the believers of this idea either stay the same or become so careless and destructive?

That brings me to the next one up, equally reasonable from our current understanding, which is reincarnation. As soon as you lose awareness, you gain it again somewhere else. This does bring up possible variations of the same concept. Is this reincarnation random? Or is it determined by something? Perhaps morality, how well you lived, plays a factor. This would compliment the creativity of the natural forces after all! Your ability being to create a future, steer it in a direction you would like, for you to be reborn in. That would be a rather beautiful answer to the question of "why?". Another thing reincarnation brings up is whether it is tied to a species. Can a human only be reborn as another human? If not tied to species, could it be tied to lifeforms? Terrestrial life only having the ability to be reborn as more terrestrial life and not as any other potential exotic form of life. Regardless of its exact nature, to me this all seems like the most beautiful and complimentary answer. A fundamentally simple concept with endless possibilities.

With morality potentially playing a role, that does bring up another possibility: Heaven and Hell. Though again a reasonable answer, this one seems rather specific. Religions and peoples across the world differ in how they define and name these deterministic afterlives, however, the general concept remains the same. If you do good, whatever that means in your case, you go to the good place. If you do bad, whatever that means in your case, you go to the bad place. People often

take wild shots at just what will all be there. Heaven often with many facilities and pleasant things to do related to humans, and Hell with endless suffering but often also described from the human position. Perhaps it is true. I would then argue however that there must be a single good and bad way to live, and we must find out - or work out - what that is exactly. On the other hand, it could also be tied to the religions! Once you've chosen a religion, or are born into it, your outcome is determined by how well you lived according to the rules of that religion. Both of these could be true, so even the concept of Heaven and Hell is split into two possible answers. A good sign of such an afterlife having at least some sustenance is its recurrence and reinvention seen in so many religions and peoples all throughout history. Peoples then and now have time and time again independently spawned up some variation of Heaven and Hell.

Knowing its depictions and descriptions are always from a human point of view, it brings up the further possibility of a more abstract kind of Heaven and Hell. One that possibly couldn't even be described as it has no reference point at all.

You could also combine this with "nothingness eternal" or reincarnation: Those who do good, get into Heaven, those who do bad will get "nothingness eternal" or reincarnation in which they have to try again, to keep trying till some moral lesson is learned. Also possible is reincarnation into a better position being the Heaven and to be reborn into a worse position the Hell. It would be funny if big time aggressors are reborn as lab-rats!

If morality doesn't play a role though, the afterlife could still be a different plane all together like a Heaven, a Hell, or even 'purgatory'. Now it really is getting hard to describe, writing from the plane of zero knowledge.

Then there are some more funny ideas: Perhaps it's whatever you want it to be! Taking all that you have liked in your existence and formulating a dream world, all for you to go to that ideal world specifically for you. Could even be the reason we have a fantasies in the first place. Quirkier still: you might go back to a menu to select your next adventure! Like a video game! I mean, it's possible... Can't really argue with that. It simply could be true from what is currently known. Though, pretty much any person ever would probably lean to this being rather absurd. ...but still possible!...

On wackier notes about it: you might go to where you best fit in; forwards or even backwards in time; repeat the same life until you figure something out; be reborn as one of your parents or children; flip-flop between the sexes; all possible in the realm of pure speculation with no base. Though, if you could only be reborn as your children or grandchildren and so on, would childlessness somewhere down the bloodline lead to 'nothingness eternal'? That thought could make some people rather desperate to start a family, a big one. No need to stress it though! We know stress and desperation in themselves can be quite destructive, and these are some of the more wacky ideas after all!

It could be something else completely and maybe even something we can't ever know because nature doesn't allow us to know it, keeping us guessing forever. After all, the position from which you act does affect the world. Living as though there's a heaven and hell, or nothing, or anything else, does have its effects on the world. The internal belief and reasoning of individuals and groups is consequently expressed in everything they create. If we cannot know the answer, the spiritual side will always be evolving on and on creating ever new forms of expression, like art, and states of being, again complimenting the creative aim of the universe.

The amount of possible answers may very well be infinite, however, the amount of reasonable answers is not. There really is just a select few that are reasonable to the human mind and there aren't even that many. I don't think it will ever reach double digits.

Whether it's nothingness eternal, reincarnation (random, deterministic, or otherwise), heaven and hell (human or abstract), or any of the others, deciding any possibility is the real answer can in truth only ever be a belief. A decision made on your part. Perhaps though after many moments of profoundly deep and nearly impossible to explain and replicate revelations, you will be truly convinced that a specific answer must be the one true answer - and perhaps someone could actually know then. That I don't know.

On a personal note, I tend and like to think reincarnation is the true answer. It appears to be the most aligned with the character of the universe, it does away with the common human intelligence problem of existential dread, and provides a very clear reason for reproduction and answer to the question of why we're all here. The universe as an experience machine! Always surprising, endlessly interesting, and each of us can play a role to shape it over time. All interconnected and yet you'll never see the plot twists coming!

CHAPTER 3
Genius

A common misunderstanding about genius is that a complex system must be the work of a genius. This is the very opposite of what is true. As many well-known thinkers have already established and found time and time again, any fool can make things more complex but it takes genius to make them simpler. If you think about something or work on something long enough you will discover the very same thing. It's a universal truth. A thing life teaches anyone willing to dig deep enough. Those who deny it can be written off as fools right away.

It does take a genius to *understand* complexity, but genius in design is always simplicity. Trying to make things that are fundamentally complex will most always lead to a wack-a-mole of problems. The fix of one problem creates one or more new problems. This will keep on happening virtually forever when a design is complex at its foundation. The amount of work needed to go down each branching path to truly and finally end all loose ends will be longer than several human lifetimes combined, sometimes hundreds, sometimes thousands. So, this is all quite hopeless. Even if you have the manpower to supposedly finish such a thing, it is still just a huge waste of the manpower when a simpler and equally (or more) effective approach exists. The only way to truly solve this mess is to not start it in the first place. When creating anything yourself, it's best to learn from the true master, the universe, and go for fundamental simplicity instead. Designing things that are basic, made to solve one problem in the best

possible way and preferably with the aim to use them in a variety of ways. A crowbar, a knife, bolts, screws, the transistor, the wheel, all come to mind - as well as the commonly appreciated duct-tape & WD-40. You are likely to have most of these near you at all times - a direct reminder of their usefulness.

People often have trouble understanding the simplest things. People live in the middle, at the human scale. This translates directly to their way of dealing with the world. Things too complex become difficult to understand, but things too simple also become difficult. Logic gates are a perfect example of this. Logic gates are so simple they can exist in a theoretical vacuum. That is to say, forgetting all that we know about anything, the truth tables of logic gates, which input produces which output, can be presented, accepted, and used as building blocks for theoretical computers. These computers, through their pure logic alone, would work exactly as the theory states. Whether it is possible to express these logic gates in the material world is a different question all together and irrelevant to its guaranteed function in theory. Luckily for us they *can* be expressed in the material world with vacuum tubes and transistors which has given rise to these useful tools in reality. Something that can't exist in a theoretical vacuum is knowing you must call 911 or 112. From the standpoint of knowing absolutely nothing, learning you must call 911 when you break your arm brings up a lot of questions: What is '911'? What does 'call' mean? and what an 'arm'? In everyday life, we are always speaking from a base reality already known to and understood by us. What a telephone is, what an ambulance is, what bones are and how they can be repaired, what a hospital is, what

doctors do, and so on. It's a complex network of complex things. Yet, people have very little problems understanding these things. The thing they learn about, emergency services, quickly gets adopted into their ways of living as if it's truly simple at the core. It is only simple from the standpoint of human reality but nothing about it is 'simple' in absolute terms.

Intelligence gets misunderstood a lot as well. People confuse knowledge for intelligence, parroting for the source, use of terminology for understanding of the subject, the mainstream as correct, authority as wise and sometimes even as the establishers of truth, among many other invalid conceptions. Intelligence isn't even linear in the way IQ scores suggest. Someone can be brilliant at figuring out one thing yet have huge difficulty with another. Someone else can then be brilliant at figuring out that other thing yet have trouble with the first one again. So which of these is 'more intelligent'? Averaging them out as equals also doesn't help given they both have their unique qualities.

I tend to view intelligence not as a single skill but rather as range of ability to figure something out. Being able to tell. A spectrum of intelligence. On one end, the simplest thing that could possibly exist, on the other, the most complex thing that could possibly exist. It does not matter what these things are in the real world, we are just working in a theoretical vacuum again to describe a phenomenon absolutely and clearly. If we take an average of all people, we would get a range that's somewhere in the middle. If we'd measure individuals, we would get ranges that are higher, lower, wider, or narrower. A true genius is someone with a range both above and below the

average, being able to understand things too complex for most and reduce them to their simplest principles. If someone is merely above the average range, they have a broken and incomplete intelligence, able to understand complexities for themselves and a small group of persons like them, but not able to communicate that understanding to anyone outside of that group nor build any tools useful for others outside that group. If someone has a range lower than the average they will be able to understand things that are too simple for most to grasp. This *is* useful for building tools, however, these people do struggle with things expected of them that are too complex for them to handle, yet normal for everybody else. I can recognize myself in this latter group. My range even feels a bit more narrow than the average. Some things seemingly basic for others present a complexity that I cannot deal with. I would seek reason by asking a question only to be answered with "That's just the way it is.". I can get some weird looks and some even laughed at me for doing something wrong, while I am completely oblivious to my supposed mistake. On the other hand, I have succeeded with things that are extremely simple yet others commonly struggle with, and it has convinced some people I'm a genius.

We also have to recognize how stupid humans really are relative to how smart we sometimes think we are, and especially relative to how smart we'd like to be. Some supposedly really great people have made some astounding errors in the past.

"I can state flatly that heavier-than-air flying machines are impossible."

- The Right Honorable, The Lord Kelvin, 1895

To which I say: ...ALBATROSS! Birds existed back in his day. They are heavier-than-air flying machines, albeit biological ones. The birds' existence disproves his statement right away, so how could he have made such an absolute and ridiculous claim? The real question of whether it is possible wasn't even about machines *in general* but rather specifically about mechanical ones. The ones we could build. In his day, nobody could actually know if that was possible or not, the proof simply wasn't there. Yet, the birds presented an optimistic example and insight into what does work. Making an absolute statement that it is impossible when from all you can actually know both possibilities still exist is a major scientific error. Especially with the birds as working examples pointing in a promising direction.

Leonardo da Vinci is often regarded as one of the brightest minds in all of history and yet he couldn't figure out flight. All it takes to demonstrate heavier-than-air flight is a piece of paper. Fold it a certain way and off it goes! So simple, so close, and yet, the entire lifetime of one of the greatest minds wasn't enough to reach it. Think about how close you could be to figuring it all out! Whether anti-gravity or what to say to the one you love, you might all be three words away from success.

In no way have the people learned to really reflect on this passage of time and retrospective stupidity. In full agreement with Schopenhauer, all truth will have to pass through the stages of ridicule and opposition before it is deemed self-evident. For all of human existence, hindsight is not used to gain insight which leads to yet more misprojected foresight. Another unnecessary shocking surprise awaits! In future retrospective it will be deemed stupid again but we can all know it is stupid now.

CHAPTER 4
The Non-Material & Morality

The basis of all morality is truth. That's the only way to know right from wrong. That which is right is based in truth, that which is wrong is not based in truth. 'Truth' is not a subjective term. There is no such thing as subjective truth. There is only the objective truth. How to know what is true? Some things can be directly observed and are thus easy, like water turning to steam at high temperature and ice at low temperature. Anyone claiming otherwise can be disproven right away. Other things are slightly more difficult to prove, like water turning to steam and ice being merely different states of the water and not transformations into other materials. Some things however are nearly impossible to answer, like whether abortion is an ethical contraceptive and where life begins. Something being 'ethical' is a mere species-bound derivative of morality and is therefore also rooted in truth. It is about right action towards others within the species you belong to, and/or perhaps another species you care about for whatever reason. This right action is constituted entirely by the support and maintenance of worthwhile existence. A general non-aggression principle applies.

As for where life begins, the fundamentals of life beyond the chemical reactions seem rather difficult to deduct. It can be known however that the more basic things are often left unrecognized while being clearly apparent. This can tell us a lot about our own expectations. Things like: how all plants are 1-dimensional, having a beginning and an end. Starting at the

ground/seed, ending in the flowers or 'tip', with the 'expression' going all around the stem; while animals have an extra dimension, not only a beginning and an end, mouth to anus or other way around, but along that line (or stem) always being a mirror image of themselves. I think this dynamic is significant and provides the true lead into its inner workings.

The question of where life begins brings up the bigger question: What is consciousness anyway? All that I can say about it is that it appears to be non-material. Like a soul from a spirit-realm having a means to manifest itself in the physical-realm through portals known as brains. Whether this spirit is tied to the material in any other way is unknown. When a baby is born, eventually a sentience arises within it. But was this sentience already present in an unconscious state before that? People tend to not remember the first few months to a year living as a baby. Nobody can remember being inside the womb of their mother. So when does a mere vessel get a host?

Interestingly, breaks in consciousness are common! People sleep, people faint, people go under anesthesia. Fainting is perhaps the most insightful form of unconsciousness. People don't remember being unconscious but they do remember the moments they fainted and 'woke up' again. So where were you in the meantime? Your awareness wasn't present at the time but we know it would arise again within you. Since we know it would arise again, we can therefore conclude that the sentience was still tied to the body in *some* way. Surely, if you'd be killed by someone during a state of unconsciousness, everyone would consider that a murder.

But where does life actually start? It can be argued that life starts when the sentience presents itself for the first time - but since we know a sentience would arise in that body eventually, how do we prove it was not already present before that moment in much the same way it is present in an unconscious person? Currently this is completely unknown. Until there's some kind of technology or way that allows us to measure or detect sentience, any answer given can only be an opinion based on a belief.

The immorality seen in historical societies can often be described as misguided morality. The total convincement that what is done is right. As we learn more about the world around us our perception of right and wrong changes with it. What will people in the future think about us?

CHAPTER 5
Beauty

Beauty is the experience of witnessing harmony, either directly or indirectly. Indirect perception having a higher degree of variability due to one's own personal understanding affecting the degree to which it is experienced. Beauty has both objective and subjective forms. Objective beauty is found in external factors, ones we can't choose but have harmonizing qualities. Subjective beauty is found in internal factors, in groups and individuals, down to personal views on the best approaches to harmonize. Some examples of objective beauty are: sunrise and sunset, the Moon, life blossoming and in good health, clean water, plentiful food growing on the land. Some examples of subjective beauty are: road design, architecture, use of language, the music someone likes, and clothing (mostly down to being expressions of personality, who someone is).

In art, beauty is found in the reasons behind the decisions made in the work. You gain insight into the souls of the creators. A great work of art can also bring deeper understanding of the subject matter that's being expressed. For both the observer and the creator it can structure out thoughts and feelings in profound ways. 'A picture is worth a thousand words'. Humans having the complex intellectual ability to sense the reasons behind decisions is why AI imagery feels mostly unsettling. For all untweaked output but also for many tweaked 'works', somewhere deep down there is a total screw up and sometimes a complete lack of reason. The finest details that otherwise reflect a creator's desires, skills, and

shortcomings, are now mere randomly generated variations. AI today is only a duplication and blending of the source material. Most of it remains meaningless - though, it can definitely have some use if the prompter is willing to put in effort. The decisions and their reason being of utmost importance is also why conceptual art has taken over rather aggressively. 'Reason' can be inserted by the artist directly with a little sign that describes how you ought to experience it, never mind if the work actually communicates any of this naturally. Often there isn't even much of anything in the work at all, the sign just shoehorns supposed beauty into it. Or at least that's the idea. While conceptual art can definitely be done correctly, as anything can be made into an art and concepts are no different, there's a great degree of misconception today about what 'conceptual art' actually is. Valid art of this kind is exceptionally rare. It is a kind of exploration of the mind and could be seen as being poetic with ideas. As for the corrupted version of this in 'modern art' today, which could already have been guessed from astronomical units away, greed runs the game here. To want more for less effort, or everything for no effort, forcing the way there. It is one of the uglier things. Few people are as ugly as the insatiable.

"Beauty is in the eye of the beholder" is a commonly used phrase to suggest there is only subjective beauty. People who seek to counter any mention of objective beauty only come in two forms: the accidental, idiots parroting nonsense they heard elsewhere thinking they are right, as always; and the deliberate, those afraid of beauty standards. The latter being the only one of interest given they are the source of the nonsense. A fear of objective beauty standards will bring about the malicious intent

to remove these standards, arguing there aren't any universal standards to strive towards. The source of this fear is insecurity, about the self, one's own abilities, and achievements. These people feel that universal beauty standards set a bar too high for them to reach, which makes them feel inadequate, inferior, crushed by a force found in the collective. From the first confrontation with this force, they will slowly grow to hate it. It is perceived as a direct threat against their own future quality of life and ability to reproduce. They will argue it doesn't exist. Often this is then ironically combined with a persistent urge to cheat their way to some kind of victory. These people are not in a higher realm of understanding of what beauty is, but they do subtly speak from that position, pretentiously, to alter the opinions of others, often with a degree of aggression. It's a power grab. Every single negative emotion felt towards objective beauty is at the root always due to an inherit selfishness of the person. Recognizing that they are not good enough and don't desire to do the work to become better, yet feeling entitled to the fruits of the efforts anyway. If they can't have it, nobody should be able to have it. If they have it, even acquired through malicious means, talk big game about the difficult things one has to do to get there. They become unstoppable from flaunting their riches if they happen to acquire them. Quintessential childish behavior, the ones that have failed to learn delayed gratification, and worse yet, ones that require learned compassion. That person as an adult seeks to confuse others, hide information, and mold the perception of reality of those around them to their will. Characteristically they will always end up either placing themselves on top or deprecate themselves completely. That is something you will notice, time and time again. Through all their talks, they will

always end up on top or, when interrogated, are quick to pull out an "it doesn't matter, I'm just some guy/gal" type of argument. When having to acknowledge personal shortcomings, they are quick to either cite some (often recent) recovery from an even worse position - again playing it off as a victory - or fully surrender, embracing their objectively bad trait in a way that makes it seem lighthearted and trivial to keep it and therefore acceptable to avoid work to counter it. The deciding factor for this behavior is a total lack of constructive reasoning and a lack of care for the consequences.

These people are ugly, I'm talking specifically about their soul. They're on a march towards more ugliness and with time it will be reflected in their appearance, if it isn't already. These people are also dangerous, like radioisotopes personified. Everyone around them will in some way be disrupted by their behavior. The longer the exposure, the more damaging. This kind of selfishness and rejection of reason isn't just a problem in the short term, it is far more damaging in the long run. The really really long run.

A rejection of objective beauty has its most potent and worrisome consequences as atrocities committed against the human form. A war against its health and useful functioning.

The female body today comes in many shapes: bell/pear, hourglass, round/apple, inverted triangle, rectangle/box. Even the hourglass could be split into two types: one where the hips and shoulders are wider than the baseline; and one where they are not, but instead the waist is 'pressed' inwards. Of all these types, only the bell/pear and the wider version of the hourglass

are objectively correct shapes. They serve a direct purpose. For a woman, the hips need to be wider for the simple reason that a baby has to pass through there during birth. This makes the inverted triangle the most incorrect for a woman. That is instead the ideal shape of the male body, again with a valid purpose: to fight and have sex. Broader shoulders give someone more control over their surroundings, more leverage to bring a powerful punch, while normal hips (or narrow, relative to females) interlock with the wider female hips during sex. The correct hourglass in women, the one with both wide hips and shoulders, therefore serves a double purpose: to fight and to give birth. Able to birth healthy babies effortlessly but also able to protect themselves like men. Whether the fighting woman is a good thing is actually subjective. Desiring either the bell/pear or correct hourglass type of woman is a matter of which type of person you deem more ideal and by extension about what kind of a society you wish to create. For the fighting woman, one has to wonder whether a need to fight is really ideal. Wouldn't the true ideal world be one where there aren't any physical conflicts? Or is it the one where any such conflicts can always be ended? I'd lean towards the latter in reality but in fantasy I'd pick the former. Though, if it's the latter, should women take part in physical altercations at all? All futures are possible here but which one is more valid is hard to answer, considering all consequences.

The clearly invalid body shapes only present grim futures. They can make it hard and sometimes impossible to naturally give birth to a healthy baby. All the 'helping out', 'putting up with', and corrupted sexual desires in the past, have made one of the most primary and important functions of the human

(female) body almost or entirely impossible. This regression has recently given rise to a rather degenerate technology: the Caesarean section (or 'C-section'). Women who require this procedure have a genetic code so messed up from the natural order that they need doctors/surgeons, nurses, a life support system, anesthesia, a set of industrially produced precision tools, just to bring another one of itself into the world, thereby cementing their enslavement to the technology genetically. Nowhere in nature outside of humans do we see anything like this. Why men in the past mated with or even desired women with objectively wrong or poor body shapes is hard to pin down. It can be taken as general corruption, one we must correct. Why some men desire them today is easier to answer and we quickly run into the 'fetish'.

The "fetish" has rapidly grown in popularity. The amount of fetishes people have keeps increasing while their exact definition grows more and more detached from reality. "Fetish" as a word is really used to innocently describe, and often attempt to normalize, the unusual expressions of internal desires through other means caused by repressed feelings, most often also sexual in origin. As feelings are repressed, they will present themselves through other means, in ever weirder and more unusual ways, till you have a guy imagining he's a powerful stallion forcing his cock through the body of a 10 year old till it comes out their mouth again, or a woman that desires to have people crawl inside her vagina, so called 'unbirthing'. Bathing in feces, fucking dead bodies, sex with other species... these are not healthy human desires. Some even pose a serious health threat of spreading infections and what not to the rest of society. These are obsessions. Obsessions

created by the huge potential energy built up through continual repressing of honest personal feelings. We can accept our personal peculiar feelings and learn to live with it, learn from it, and work with it, but silently repressing them will only lead to weirder and weirder obsessions. A normalization of those obsessions then becomes an approval, a big green 'go-ahead', which guarantees a spiral into dysfunction.

The corrupted sexual pleasures of adults should never take priority over the welfare and health of a child.

Another fun example of this general degeneracy is pattern hair loss in men and the consequences of men's present-day insecurities. All over the world various kinds of pattern hair loss can be seen. Each having their own reasons to be there. Cultural, religious, historical, whatever. Simply put: women prefer various kinds of hair in men for various reasons. Some like a full head of hair, short, or long as more commonly seen in Nordic cultures; others like specific patterns of hair loss, each having a different meaning; and some, though many won't believe it, like bald guys. Today, due to a guy feeling insecure about his hair loss, he decides to get a hair transplant. Now women who prefer a full head of hair might be into them, inadvertently attracting the wrong partner. The guy's genetic code dictates he will lose his hair while the woman's aesthetic position dislikes this. If these two have a child, there's a chance that child inherits the desires of the mother, liking a full head of hair, with the body of the father, genetically destined to lose the hair. The child will hate themselves. They'll hate their own body. Corruption like this in the past may have resulted in the degree of self-hate today. Once grown up, the child can then

repeat the cycle, making the disparity worse, until the genetic code no longer contains any hair growth at all while the ideal form desired still includes hair. Eventually, those who don't get plastic surgery won't find a mate, making them have to choose between costly invasive procedures or childlessness. Another possibility is that the child might desire a particular natural hairstyle, yet the hair just grows differently requiring constant trimming. The latter is less of a problem I'd say but still presents a similar disparity. The genetic code wasn't meant to be. The wrong people got together, through a form of dishonesty.

From our human ability to shape the future deliberately, our picks for procreation need to be completely in line with the future we want to create. Understanding who the other person is, in full, before doing the undoable is of utmost importance. DNA is like a hash function, gotta be careful what you feed into it.

My take on procreation is again rooted in what the word already suggests, more or continued creation: to only procreate with someone you'd like to see more of. By extension also limiting sex to a person you'd want to procreate with, as to avoid accidental degeneracy. It is also better to not have children than to create the wrong ones.

CHAPTER 6
As the Light Declines

As the amount of wrongs increases, the quality of life within a society decreases. It's a big soup. Moral action makes the soup more delicious and nutritious, immoral action makes it more disgusting and sickening. It does not matter exactly what the morality and immorality constitute. If it is wrong in truth, it will lead to a worse state *somehow or other*. Sometimes it can be very hard to deduct what the actual cause and effect is, and sometimes this may take years or even decades to develop. Additionally, the negative consequences can be so subtle that it becomes extremely easy to deny them. What will be, will be. This is the basis of all coming and going within societies. The very thing that shapes humanity towards a better future, or none at all. It being near impossible to decipher cause and effect helps sustain morality. A people cannot just do tricks as though they are cheat codes to heaven, they must not be merely doing the actions that are consequent to being correct. A people must *be* correct, down to their soul, their character. Everything else will be filtered out, even if that means taking away the whole species.

If a society becomes ever more immoral, eventually it would become so vile that people will die through all kinds of means, including deliberate suicide and accidental suicide, human apoptosis. In terms of making a better world, many are quick to give up at the mere thought of the task at hand. "It would take a thousand years", "I'll be dead by then". Careless, selfish behavior, destructive, and ironically completely irrational. If it

takes 1000 years to double the living standards, by casually working towards it, both the current standards are retained and at the end of an average human lifetime, about 80 years, there's an 8% increase in them. On the other hand, given it's much easier to destroy than to create, by not caring at all, it is very easy to reduce the quality of life by half by the time someone reaches 40. There are no prizes, only loss.

Today people can be proud of their non-care towards others yet act rather confused when no one cares about them.

Selfishness, internalized force, is the true root of all societal wrongs. This differs from self-care in that selfishness comes with little to no empathy, external binding force. Selfishness only sees gains in the short term, sometimes not even. There's no avoiding the hedonistic treadmill. Pleasure is temporary and will always reset back to a neutral state, one that becomes ever lower through selfish acts. No material goods can ever make up for the lack of intimate relationships. Eventually everything will lose its value because of it and become just another distraction, a temporary escape, ever weaker in its ability to hold one's attention. Acting aggressively against others within the group you belong to cannot be a net-gain. Like many forms of addiction, it steals something from the future, at progressively reduced value. Eventually, within a collective, as more and more people decide to act this way, the futural hole is so deep and so wide that no one bound to that society can escape sliding into it. This would constitute the apocalypse.

"Growth for the sake of growth is truly the ideology of the cancer cell."

- Edward Abbey, 1969

No city or nation can be above the absolute limits. There is always a limit. The nature of big cities, nations, 'The spirit of Babylon', much like a cancer, ends up killing its host, the people.

Even when bodies keep living, a people can still be destroyed internally leading to a zombie-like state of continued suffering. For many today, the baseline existence feels more and more mundane, cold, meaningless, crushing, up to insufferable. Meanwhile, personal actions remain in line with the same destructive behavior that brought them there. As it amplifies itself and people avoid changing course, taking drugs becomes a seemingly reasonable choice.

Antidepressants, or Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs), are both a sign and amplifier of decay. The use of antidepressants means putting up with the cause of the depression. Taking pills to continue life in an intolerable state and avoid acting against it. SSRIs act as offloaders of trouble. As the taker of SSRIs does not wish or care to confront, circumvent, and sometimes even fully understand the problem, moral action on their part is avoided, leaving the problem for others to deal with. The most serious consequence of this is the cultural distortion caused by emotional blunting, a common side-effect of SSRIs, whereby emotional states are no longer expressed on the face nor with body language. Human culture

develops from minds, through insights from different perspectives, personal experience and character. Communication is key in its healthy sustainment and development. Emotional blunting acts a disrupter of this. It alters or prevents the natural response that would have otherwise been given, thus avoiding moral (right) outcome. This slowly changes the direction of culture. As conversations are had and ideas exchanged, things of importance are no longer evaluated clearly. Instead they are met with a distressingly neutral stare. A stare that already has a deep-rooted psychological meaning from hundreds of thousands of years of evolutionary pressure, therefore its direct effect on others can not be avoided or equally counter-balanced. This stare now shows up in places where it's not supposed to. This has its most dangerous effects when 'expressed' by parents. When raising children, a look of apathy towards them is aggressively distressing. It leaves profoundly deep scars, feelings of neglect and abandonment. Children will often give random items and talk about what they are up to. Though this appears random, it is done to get a reaction. It is part of learning. The reactions from others teach them about what is right and wrong. At the very beginning of their journey in life, these interactions shape the foundation of a child's sense of place and understanding of the world in which they have to survive. If these moments of exploration are instead met with the total lack of outward response, especially from the primary biological caretaker, it provokes intense feelings of distress. It damages the concept of home, the bonding, and therefore the consequent relationship between parent and child but also between the child and the world.

Someone being prescribed SSRIs at age 20 can take them for the rest of their lives and for all the effort, money, and waste produced during their continued 60 years of use, only offsets a few seconds of actual human life. As the problem remains in that society, a new person is born into it every few seconds or so. That new person then presents a new lifetime filled with the same trouble followed by the same immoral action most of the time.

Additionally, SSRIs are known to hurt libido and can alter overall sexuality, sometimes permanently. Any medication that affects sexuality in effect influences the guiding force that keeps humanity whole, much like plastic surgery and fetishes, leading to not just cultural drift but even genetic drift.

In terms of sustaining and expanding the scientific understanding and technological capabilities, we also run into friction.

The scientific realm is full of objective wrongs. This is hugely ironic of course for a field that is supposed to look at the world as objectively as possible. Their wrongs aren't so much found in the actual theory, though as previously mentioned there have been - and still are - countless examples of that: name-giving being interpreted as understanding, rough outlines being proclaimed as detailed insight, descriptions passed of as explanations, complete fallacies made by the supposed masters. Where it truly gets comical though is with their naming schemes. The names they choose present a circus of moroncy. To start, here's some periodic table: Yttrium, Ytterbium, Terbium, Erbium. Ah yes, these won't lead to

confusion. Niobium, Neodymium, Nihonium. Who approved this mess? Actinium, Protactinium, and the latter makes me think of toothpaste. Thorium. Thallium, Thulium, Tellurium, Tantalum. I can get very angry here. Rubidium, Rhodium, Radium, and do not confuse the last with Radon. Hafnium, Hassium. Indium, Iridium. Caesium/Cesium, Cerium. Rhenium, Ruthenium, Rutherfordium... For there being only 120 or so elements to name, they really couldn't have done a worse job. Then there's the symbols: Sodium being 'Na', Potassium is 'K', Iron is 'Fe', Copper 'Cu', Silver 'Ag', Tin 'Sn', Antimony 'Sb', Tungsten 'W', Gold 'Au', Mercury 'Hg', Lead 'Pb'.. Can we really not correct this mess? Curium also sounds an awful lot like Corium, often used to describe a meltdown mass. Then there's the shoehorned ego and honor thing, this is where it gets really stupid: Einsteinium, Seaborgium, Meitnerium, Roentgenium, Copernicium. So forced and clunky, I can't even consider this an honor. There are also a few awkwardly named after places: Moscovium, Californium, we do a little trolling. Europium, Darmstadtium, rolls off the tongue right? In the eyes of these people, naming a gritty element "Sanfranciscium" would be seen as preferable over something like "Grittium". Elements should only be given a name after their properties are known, then they can and should be named descriptively. It's better to keep the 'ununseptium, ununoctium' baseline before that (or just "Element 100, Element 101" for that matter) because at least there's some information bound to the names. Of the ego ones, I can kind of appreciate the ones that have a fun pronunciation: Flerovium, Nobelium, and Oganesson, as well as, Berkelium, Tennessine, and Americium. With this last one though, knowing these guys, they would have easily end up calling it "America-ium" or

something like "USium", "USAium", or "Unitedstatesium", which would be kinda funny for being so ridiculous. Over time it would become quite an annoyance though, stuck with all these clown names forever.

In physics and math you know things are about to get complicated when running into a 'name1-name2 thing'. Something so few individuals were able to figure out they named it after themselves or in honor of their peers. There's also the more ironic 'name1-name2 *approximation*'. Not only was it extremely difficult to accomplish collectively and they failed to name it descriptively, it doesn't even provide an accurate figure! On all counts, this signals the limit of human ability to understand things. Though the work required to figure out most this stuff is rather difficult, the naming schemes often add an unnecessary barrier for those trying to learn it, newcomers. Over time, the amount of steps needed to become proficient in a field will increase to ridiculous levels. This unreason hurts the ability to pass on knowledge, thereby risking its sustainability. Collectively, with mounting confusion, ever more things you "just have to remember", it starts to ask too much from the group. Making things more complex than they have to be or keeping them complex unnecessarily is therefore destructive to the future. It sacrifices something in the future, often for a present-day selfishness or laziness. Just as accepting outward-opening doors on pressurized aircraft is a decision in which someone knowingly sacrifices future lives, choosing unnecessary complexity or keeping things that way, especially while in a position of responsibility and/or influence, will guarantee futural damage.

"Making science fun" is also counter-intuitive. This most always equates to dumbing things down. Dumbing something down is different from making them as simple as possible. By truly making something simpler, they become easier to work with. The limit of simplicity being absolute reality. By dumbing things down however, you lose part of the information and start presenting a false view of reality. The only way to dumb something down is to sacrifice at least some relevant information. It must be understood that science *is* fun, *for the right people*. Dumbing it down is hugely offensive to anyone naturally interested in the topic. It creates a mockery, pushing them away, while at the same time bringing in people that aren't supposed to be in the field at all. Bringing in the wrong folk, pushing away the right folk, they're really digging some holes now.

Another struggle today is a mental one. About 10,000 years ago, humans used to make up only about 0.01% of the biomass of mammals roaming the land. Today, wildlife only makes up about ~4%, humans make up ~35%, and the other ~61% is livestock. For humans, external threats from other species have become almost non-existent. With all things needing to equalize and resolve, our struggles have turned inward. Infighting, clashes between groups. Though in some way it's the same thing as clashes between species, it's definitely a whole new level of challenging. With added technology and understanding of history, these conflicts have increased in their violence and tend to be started more aggressively. This problem, whether selfishness within groups or between groups, will at some point bring about a final resolution of peace or bust. Nature's ultimatum.

For the places where relative peace exists, another challenge appears: individually internalized struggle. Schisms within the self. More generally called 'mental illness'. Though most diseases today can be cured, people can spend more time worrying about diseases than they were ever set to lose because of them in the past. This too presents decline, an inability to deal with the world.

CHAPTER 7
Self-Defeat & Creative Destruction

Good people today are both prevented from acting rightfully as well as help maintain the destructive behavior of others. Many personal abilities are limited by common invalid beliefs making it impossible to resolve issues. As a whole, this is a gnarly and toxic case of personal and collective self-defeat which pretty much ensures an apocalypse.

For any one individual, merely knowing the truth does not grant influence in the world. Only by understanding the *vehicle* of the truth can anyone bring about change. The vehicle of truth is uniquely powerful in shaping society and the future. Those who understand it are forever amongst the most hated by all doers of evil. Jesus was not crucified for merely knowing, understanding, and speaking the truth, he was crucified for mastering the vehicle of the truth. The way something is presented and the time when it is presented are essential to the impact it makes and determine whether anything is accepted and seriously considered by others.

"All who unravel the cube are nailed to the cross."
- Charls Carroll

Because it is forever hated by anyone malicious, one must avoid making known their understanding to the general public. Keeping a low profile, down to being equivalent to invisible, is not just wise for personal protection but more broadly it

becomes morally correct. In general, it is good when people do not know what is happening and who is responsible for any one outcome.

The only real war is the species against itself. An internal war rooted deep in the unfinished resolution of the human rising above the animal kingdom. It can be described as a spiritual war, a destructive force within the species - or that holds a share in the species - fighting for total control of every being and resource. An unfulfillable march to 'more' that ultimately ends in nothing. To become fully independent and break free from the insatiable 'Spirit of Babylon' is down to knowing the self in full and only making deliberate and clearly reasonable decisions.

It is important to remember that while everyone can ignore your words, nobody can undo your actions, for better and for worse. Being independent isn't only about the ability to do whatever you want, it is before all essential to understand why you desire things. What reason hides behind the desired ends. Those who do not understand this are bound to be enslaved by something. Bound to slide back into the 'more' that leads to less, and eventually nothing. You can never underestimate how destructive a lack of inner understanding really is.

Another misconception is that arguments are productive, that they lead to resolvement, or are somehow a means to deduct truth or establish moral understanding. In truth, no arguments need to be won to do as one pleases. Winning an

argument doesn't even equate to being right. It is impossible to win arguments with irrational people as they won't allow you to win. There will only be loss. Loss of time and energy.

Nobody actually requires permission or approval from others do to something. If nature allows it, someone can do it. That's the natural right to the body and mind. Everybody has this right. To use the mind and body in alignment with morals is up to you. Becoming a 'monarch of the self' is of utmost importance. Again we reach the fundamental of understanding one's own mind.

Much like computers, every individual has a finite mental ability. Regardless of actual intelligence, there will always be a finite mental capacity and processing power available. Mastering its allocation is essential for personal enlightenment. Many people today worry near constantly. As someone worries, some mental capacity is allocated to the worry, remembering information and processing it. As they keep worrying, it grows more intense, requiring more capacity. This reduces the capacity left to do other things, limiting other tasks. In effect, as worrying increases, the ability to think to the best of one's ability decreases, eventually guaranteeing the negative result that's being worried about.

Working to help people do good when they are evil is also wasteful. Some individuals and groups are uncorrectable. They must be left to their own devices. The time required may be long and stretch into the decades or even centuries, which is important to remember. When their self-defeat has been clearly

deducted and is understood, no energy should be wasted and no time spent in helping them turn their tide or destroy them. It's energy and time better spent elsewhere.

Acting (or explicitly non-acting) to destroy the wrongs can even become more important than creating or maintaining rights. Good people misguided can sustain the biggest evils. All immoral action naturally leads to destruction. Either morality wins or we all die. To stop helping, to stop feeding, to stop correcting, a people that has proven itself evil becomes the helping hand - the final kick into the apocalyptic spiral. In a way it can seem ironic to 'allow immorality', especially to explicitly do good, but when a group is evil enough they become their own worst enemy. All anyone has to do is allow them to be fully who they are. Like a mirror of actions, their grave is dug by themselves.